The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,006.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

147

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	68 0
including postage..... „	77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... „	38 0
including postage..... „	39 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
including postage..... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „	0 4
Back Numbers..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—July 24th, at Dollar, near Stirling, Gertrude Addis Lechmere, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Taylor, aged two months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Tuticorin	7 20	„ Coconada	10 24
„ Colombo.....	9 20	„ Madras	10 23
„ Galle	7	„ Pondicherry ...	
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Negapatam	11 24
„ Pondicherry ...		„ Galle	13
„ Madras.....	15 27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada.....	17 29	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Vizagapatam	18 30	„ Cochin.....	16 29
„ Bimlipatam.....	18 30	„ Carwar.....	19 2
Arrive Calcutta	20 3	„ Arrive Bombay..	20 4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bents, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

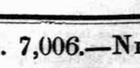
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

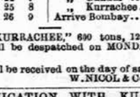
Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug. Sept.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	29 4th
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Fao	12
„ Gwadur	29		Sept.
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	18 & 1	„ Linga	3 17
„ B. Abbas	20 3	„ B. Abbas	5 19
„ Linga	21 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	24 7	„ Gwadur	9 23
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee ...	12 28
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay...	15 29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lamb, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Landers:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dharumtur.	Oorna.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	0 8	0 0
Second Class...	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dharumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

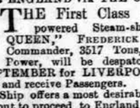
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.



THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

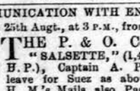
She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Maazgon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SALSETTE," (1,491 tons, 400 H.P.), Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

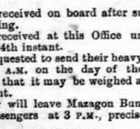
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th August, 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



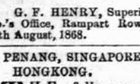
THE Steam-ship "INDORE," H. J. Green, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to

C. B. COLAH,

No. 1 Hornby Row.

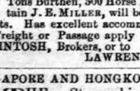
FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)



THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney.—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "TIRRELL," about 5,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, in Gunney Cloth, forming portion of the Abyssinia Stores supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to Captain MORGAN on board, or to the undersigned, ship laying off Boree Bunder.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Egeria*, about 4,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, forming portion of the Abyssinian Stores, supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BURNS on board.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
29 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Hallowell's Waterproof, Travelling Caps & Compline Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.
Terms—Cash.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabace, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy ..... } *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum..... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nassakhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhiceajee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 15th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tab	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Oxford horizontal and Olympian	„	8 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courtier Brace	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	8 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Dash Felt Hats	„	10 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MATS		16 0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as underNoted, viz:—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent rights.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bander held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS,
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—Bombay.
GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Will's best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW MUSIC.—Received by last Mail, "EXETER HALL." Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of this New Musical publication are to be had at J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TEA—Just landed ex "Glenlee," from China—
Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea, Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
„ „ „ „ Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea, Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea ..... Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.
„ „ in pints at „ 4-8 „
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "City of Pekin," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first class English manufacture.—

Enchantress No. 7 ..... Rs. 100
Do. „ 8 ..... Rs. 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The Certificate for an ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY'S NEW SHARE No. 11643, registered in the name of JAMES W. WRIGHT, being LOST or MISSING, any person holding or claiming to have a lien upon the same is requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN MARSHALL at the Office of Messrs. John Farrar & Co., Church Lane; application having been made for the issue of a New Certificate.

20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichand Luxmonjee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee, Seetaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

And

Bhageerthеebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and three and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee. } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, the following PROPERTY will be sold in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Master in Equity at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Sixteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay..	95 per share
1,000,000	500	5-0	....	Ditto Ditto New..	14 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ...	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London &China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China &k.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank ..	165 p. s.
1,000,000	25	125	p. ct	National Bank of India ..	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	80 per share
100,000	200	250	....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	400 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co... ..	795 p. share
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do... ..	230 p. share
2,200,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Freer Land Co. ..	99 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	675 per share
....	2,000	1,500	25 p s	Port Canning ...	350
2,180,000	2,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1010

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do do....	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
China	90 days' sight ..	218

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills ...	.. ..	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } .. New	210 to 215
Akola ..	220 to 222
Broach...	228 to 230
Dholleras..	4 8
Bhownuggur } Veeravulu	193 to 205
Vingorla..	210 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 227
Khandeish .. } Barsee .. }	205 to 210

Ready sales on the 21st and 22nd, 650 Candies. Market active.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 17.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates :—4 per cents at Rs. 4-11 and 4-10 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57, only small sums of Rs. 5,000 and under, at Rs. 100 premium; 5½ per cents at Rs. 15-8 and 15 2 premium, and 10 years' Debentures, a good amount, at Rs. 8-10 premium.

Bank of Bengal were in demand, only a few were obtainable at Rs. 1,746; one share was bought, for an order, at Rs. 1,750.

National Bank shares were purchased for different investors at Rs. 134, and 2 shares at Rs. 344 each.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 199.

The demands for Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares continue increasing, and prices steadily advancing influenced by rumours that the differences between the Company and Schiller are being amicably arranged. A good number of shares were bought up at Rs. 320 and 325 for cash, and time-bargains at Rs. 330 and 335 for deliveries in 7 months.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 1-9 for cash.

Sales of East India Tea Co.'s shares were made, to close an account, but the prices were not stated.

Several transactions were reported in Government Securities, viz. 4 per cents, upwards of 2 lakhs at Rs. 4-1 discount and some small amounts of Rs. 3,000 and under at Rs. 4-8 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57, half a lakh at Rs. 9-14, and small sums of Rs. 1 0 premium, and one lakh of 5½ cents at Rs. 15-9 and Rs. 10,000 at Rs. 15-5 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for town and country orders, at Rs 1,740 and 1,745.

Several sales, amounting to upwards of 150 shares in the National Bank, took place at Rs. 134 per share.

The Allahabad Bank has just declared a dividend, for the half-year ended 30th June 1868, at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and added Rs. 3,000 to the reserve fund.

The Punjab Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per cent per annum, for the half-year ended 30th June last, increased the reserve fund to Rs. 100,000, and carried forward upwards of Rs 10 00 to next account.

20 shares in the Bank of Upper India were bought for a country order at Rs. 74 premium, exclusive of dividend.

£250 stock in the East India Railway Co. sold at Rs. 212 per £20.

The demands for Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares continue steady, upwards of 100 were purchased to-day at Rs. 100 each, for cash, and some time-bargains contracted at Rs. 105 and 107 per deliveries in 7 months.

The sales of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were at Rs 330 per cash. Speculators were asking Rs. 350 for 2 months' time-bargains.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Bannerman, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Poole, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Sholapore.
Van, Lieutenant 46th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Van, Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Bannerman, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India.*)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute a Small Cause Court in the Town of Khamgaon Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under Section 4 of Act XI. of 1865. Lieutenant F. W Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie resumed charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad on the afternoon of the 29rd ultimo.

Under the provisions of Section XXI. of the Statutes, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General as Grand Master is pleased to nominate Mr W. S. Seton-Karr to be the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Mr. J. Biggs is appointed to officiate in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, and is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that untaken leave shall be cancelled by the authority which sanctioned it.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. G Fitzgerald, of the Royal Artillery, to do duty with the Peshawur Mountain Battery, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Lieutenant A. Conolly, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND AUGUST.

London....Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool..Cotton....	£1	5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
Seeds	£0	15s. 0d.	
Overland..Cotton....	£4	10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic foot
China ....Cotton....	Rs.	2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .Gram	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 22	Macedon	Widdicomb..	London, May 7.
	Golden Eagle,...	Muir	Rangoon.
	Lavedia	Alleyne	Liverpool, May 31.
	Nancy	Ronsseau	Bordeaux, May 27.
	Nyanza	Warwick	Kurrachee, Aug. 17.
	H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s.)..	Stretton	Kurrachee, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 22	Rohamaney.....	Jones	Calcutta.
	Timour	Spooner ...	Colombo.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibbs.....	Zanzibar.
	Beaumaris Castle	Gardiner ..	Madras.
23	Great Victoria (s)	Glover	Rangoon.
	Columbine (s)....	Lobnitz	Singapore.

INTELLIGENCE.

The "City of Dublin" spoke the ship "Branstone," for Bombay, 62 days out, on the 14th July in lat. 31 50 sec., long 21.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship *Red Jacket*, Brownfield, to Melbourne.
Ship *Empress*, Robinson, to angoon.
Brig *Kerrata Bandhie*, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Barque *Candia*, Braddon, to Madras.
Snip *Indomitable*, Rice, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Ship *Stag*, to Mauritius.
Ship *Caroline*, to Mozambique, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 15th August announced the arrivals of the ships "Nusser Mujeed," Abdoola Hossein Nacoda, Jedda 23rd June; "Vernon," J. T. Liston, Bombay 29th June, touched at Kurrachee 12th July. The Telegraph of 16th August announced the arrivals of the ships "Scimitar" and "Dutch Merchant."

DEPARTURES.—August 16th, steamer "Mongolia," ships "Canning" and "Sumatra."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 15th, "Jacques Courin" H. Martin, Mauritius. August 16th, "Chedula" S. S., W. H. Parker, Calcutta; "Labourdonnais" P. S. Rapatel, Pondicherry. August 17th, "Ravensworth," G. Yeoman, Aden.

DEPARTURES.—August 15th, "Clyde," J. D. Sewell, Cocoanada; August 16th, "Louis," ——, Cocanada; "Mount Vernon" ——, Liverpool; August 17th, "Tarquin," W. Overstone, London; P. S. "Labourdonnais," Rapatel, Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 23RD, 4 P. M.—Thermometer 78, barometer 30·03, rain 2 cents.

COCHIN, 23RD, 9 A. M.—Fine—wind north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·99. Sky cumulus.

GALLE, 23RD, 9 A. M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 80.

KOLAPORE, 23RD, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 79.

PUNEE, 23 D, 12 NOON.—Weather sultry, wind no th, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95.

VINGORLA 23RD, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 80.

CAWNPORE, 23RD, 9 A. M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·970, rain 20 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TWO BOXES and ONE TIN CASE have been sent from Mhar, by mistake, to MR. L. LAWSON at Panchgunny. The Owner of the above is requested to apply personally at No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 22nd August 1868.

THE WIFE of a CLERGYMAN, well connected, and in a good social position, wishes to take the entire charge of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS. References—LORD HARRIS, REV. ASHTON OXENDEN, LADY GEARY, HON'BLE LADY DERING. Address "A. B," care of Messrs. CARR & Co., 5 Lawrence Pountney Lane, London.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF BERLIN," from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
Agents Ship "City of Berlin."

Bombay, 22nd August 1868.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1868 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof; and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 19th day of August 1868, and in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED AUGUST 22.

Chitty's Precedents in Pleading. *New edition*, 1868.	25	0
Thomas on Diseases of Women (Philadelphia)....	15	0
The Search for Livingstone; by E. D. Young....	4	8
Merry Concert; by C. H. Ross (a child's book)....	0	12
Seventy-five Brooke Street; by Percy Fitzgerald	1	8
Parkes' Practical Hygiene	12	0
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture....	3	12
Manley Hopkins' Hand-Book of Averages. *New edition*....	13	8
Greek Testament—Bohn's Series....	2	12
Tenniel's Cartoons from "Punch"....	16	0
London Society, Vol. 13....	8	0
Dickens' Little Dorrit....	2	12
Baker's Albert Nyanza, 2 Vols....	12	0
National Illustrated Pronouncing Dictionary....	1	0
The White Cockade; by Grant....	1	8
Maitland's Captain Jack....	1	8
Bray on Farce and its Mental Correlates....	3	12
Fergusson's Architecture, 3 Vols....	80	8
Forbes' Arabic Grammar....	13	8

RECEIVED AUG. 17.

Dana's System of Mineralogy....	27	0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. *New edition*....	18	12
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1863....	11	4
Faulkner's Elephant Hannts: or, Narrative of the Livingstone Search Expedition....	11	4
Buchan's Hand-Book of Medicine. *New edition*.	6	8
Lessons on Elementary Astronomy; by Norman Lockyer....	4	4
Pollock's Course of Time. *New edition*, 18mo....	1	4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. *Translation*....	4	8
Smith's Manual of Equity, *9th edition*....	7	8
Adventures of a Strolling Player....	1	8

RECEIVED AUG. 8.

Kirke's Hand-Book of Physiology. *New edition*....	9	0
"New Ground"; by author of "Heir of Redclyffe."	2	4
London Post Office Directory, 1868....	27	0
Nathan the Wise; by Lessing	1	12
A Kempis' Imitation of Christ. *Morocco*....	2	12
Always in the Way; by author of the "Tommiebeg Shootings"	1	0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army, including Fencing and the Clubs....	1	8
Christy Minstrels' 145 Songs and Music. *Quarto, cloth gilt*....	8	0
Ansted's Physical Geography	9	8
Handy Royal Atlas....	30	8
Galbraith's Manual of Trigonometry....	1	12
Neligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara	13	0
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G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868.

WITHOUT any desire to be romantic or to imitate Mr. G. P. R. James, we may state that a few years ago an old and venerable figure might have been seen seated, day after day, all day long, for a week or so, at the gate of Government House, Parell. He might have passed for a mendicant, but the old man was no beggar, being bent on what he considered a lofty mission. One day he attracted the eye of Sir Bartle Frere, who recognised in him a personage of religious note, with whom he had become acquainted on the Sind frontier, when he was Commissioner of Sind. The old man passed for a prophet among his countrymen and he had journeyed all the way from the frontier to Bombay for the sole purpose of informing His Excellency that before long the frontier would blaze out into a great war against the British, for which he counselled His Excellency to be prepared. When he had delivered himself of his prophetic warning he disappeared as suddenly as he came. There is no connection between this old man's prophecy and the present disturbances on the extreme northern limit of our North-western frontier, but as his inspiration was drawn, no doubt, from a deep study and knowledge of the feelings and aspirations of his countrymen, it significantly hints that an outbreak in any one tribe may run like a conflagration along the greater portion of our North-western border line. The old man's belief is shared in by nearly every officer stationed along the Punjab frontier and personally familiar with the character of the savage hill races who are our immediate neighbours. There is not room to doubt that the belief is entertained even by the Government of India itself. It seems to have been the dread of rousing the whole tribes around Peshawur which induced Government to submit to the indignity of seeing their troops defeated in the operations with the Bazootees in the early part of the present year in which Captain Ruxton lost his life, and not defeated merely but ignominiously compelled to leave their dead in the hands of their savage enemy. That disgrace was inflicted upon our troops, moreover, at a time when Government could not plead the excuse that the season of the year was unfavourable to operations in the field. It was the very season for exacting instant and prompt retribution, and we cannot presume that anything but the dread of kindling a frontier war could have prevented Sir John Lawrence from wiping out an affront of the enormity of that which the Bazootees inflicted upon us. The locality of the Bazootees is at a considerable distance from the haunt of the tribe which has now offended. The former tribe dwells in the fastnesses to the south of the horse-shoe-shaped district of Peshawur; the latter flanks the tongue of land which, much farther to the north, penetrates into the dominions of Goa Singh. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to suppose that the Bazootee victory over the British spread greatly magnified, in a short time from hill to hill, and tribe to tribe, increasing the chronic fermentation and audacity of turbulent savages, who cannot estimate the British power. In the new troubles which are threatening us in Huzara, we are evidently about to reap the results of our misjudged forbearance, combined with those of a foreign policy which is in perfect keeping with the requirements of civilized countries, but is entirely beyond the conception or understanding of even much less savage Orientals than the tribes around Peshawur. The condition of Afghanistan, and English policy in connection with that shattered country cannot fail, during the five years that have elapsed since the rival sons of Dost Mahomed began to fight for the possession of their father's kingdom, to have exercised a powerful influence on the tribes inhabiting the hill fastnesses between the rampart mountain wall from Cabul to Candahar, on the one side, and the British frontier on the other. The anarchy in Afghanistan, not less than the apathy of the British Government, which in the minds of barbarous peoples is so naturally translated into cowardice or weakness, are both calculated to breed commotion on our frontier. Its tribes also know that Russia, the Colossus of the north, of whom they believe England stands in mortal terror, is already looming on the horizon of Afghanistan; and the bazaar gossip of Cabul that filters down through the passes regarding the advance of that power is enough to send a thrill of commotion from Peshawur to Beloochistan, and not by any means to increase the respect of the frontier tribes for the Indian Government. In this Huzara business, however, Sir John Lawrence has redeemed the error in his treatment of the Bazootees a few months ago with a promptitude and vigour that is worthy of the dictatorship he holds. The force which has been despatched has been moved with a suddenness and celerity which has taken India by surprise. It was in motion before the outbreak in Huzara became publicly known, and its unexpected appearance may have the effect of quelling the disaffected spirit which is abroad, and alarming the offending tribe into voluntary submission and reparation for their crime. If it does not overawe them by its magnitude, then there is no help for it but to seek out and punish the offenders in their native hills. The present seems an opportunity for the exercise of a little just severity, which will make the influence of the English Government felt throughout the whole Swat territory. It is rarely that one of these frontier tribes, after being well punished, is seriously troublesome a second time. The history of our whole dealings with them since the annexation of the Punjab proves that they understand and appreciate the moral effect of chastisement for wrong-doing, and, however continuously they may persist in harassing neighbouring independent tribes, as a rule they have a wholesome respect for the sanctity of British territory.

Besides the inflammatory influences to which reference has been already made, there is yet another in the presence among the tribes on our immediate frontier of Prince Feroze Shah, the rebel son of the ex-King of Delhi, or at least of a person claiming to be such. Eighteen or twenty months ago the Government of the Punjab reported to the Supreme Government that it had received "reliable" intelligence of the death from fever of Feroze Shah at Bokhara, where he had become a pensioner of the Emir. Whether the person now fomenting troubles on the Huzara and Peshawur frontier be the son of the ex-King or not, it is evident that his claims are not questioned by the chiefs and peoples on whose bounty, we presume, he is living. The presence of such a pretension in the immediate neighbourhood of Huzara gives to the inroad into that territory a widely different complexion from the ordinary raids or disturbances which are annually noted in the administration reports. It stamps it with a political purpose, and threatens also a formidable combination of the tribes against us. It may be true that the inroad was immediately caused by the indignation of a tribe at the erection of a police post by the British Government on the Salt Customs line a year or two ago; but any pretext will suffice for a premeditated quarrel; and if Prince Feroze Shah is at Bonair, as our Cabul correspondent the other day stated, he is immediately in the rear of the offending tribes and probably spurring them on to harass the British territory. At Bonair he is able to fan the flame along the whole of the Huzara and three-fourths of the Peshawur frontier. That the present is not a mere indignant attack on an obnoxious police post, but that there is deep political purpose behind it, is evidently the conviction of Government, if we may judge from the rapidity of its measures. But in either case a military expedition has been forced upon us, if we are faithful to all our antecedents along the frontier line. An outburst of wrath against a police post will probably be treated with the moderation the British Government has always shown in such cases; but a political object, fomented by a rebel prince, deserves signal retribution, as the best means of checking frontier conspiracies in the future.

A SMALL Cause Court is to be established at Khamgaon, a place of rising importance in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

A PRIVATE letter from Jacobabad informs us that Colonel Phayre reached that station on the 4th instant, and assumed command of the frontier and of the duties of Political Superintendent, at 10 A.M., from Colonel Dick, who was in temporary charge.—*Sind News.*

THERE appears to be no foundation for the rumour that the settlement of the Central Provinces has been ordered by Sir Stafford Northcote to be revised.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRESPONDENT at Nagpore informs us that Major Magniac, Judge of the Small Cause Court, is about to institute an action for libel against one or both of the Nagpore journals.—*Pioneer.*

THE Nawab Secunder Begum of Bhopal has, we are informed, offered to present to the Emperor of the French one of the gateways of the celebrated Buddhist tope at Sanchi near Bhilsa.—*Englishman.*

IN consequence of a decrease in the strength of the Civil Service from deaths and resignations, the Government have asked the Secretary of State to increase the number of officers in this branch of the public service.—*Englishman.*

THE Government have ruled, on the question being referred to them, that, ornamental and showy articles, not intended for ordinary use, but which may have been imported by public bodies for presentation, in recognition of public services, shall be admitted free of customs' duty.—*Englishman.*

AT Bangalore the eclipse was seen at a great disadvantage. The "Herald" says—We regret that it is not in our power to supply our readers with any information regarding the eclipse. To the disappointment of many the morning was most cloudy—and it was only for a moment at intervals that the sun was visible. At the most critical period, the time of maximum obscuration, the sun was hidden by clouds and nothing could be seen. It is doubtful, however, whether the protuberances would, under more favourable circumstances, have been visible here, the light being much greater than was anticipated.

LETTERS from Simla say that nothing has yet been fixed about the cold-weather movements of the Viceroy. As usual there is a very great deal of talk, but as nothing has been decided upon, we refrain from giving currency to the rumours which reach us. No doubt the ultimate decision will depend greatly upon—first, the date of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, and second the course of events on the Frontier. It is just possible there may be a grand durbar at Delhi during the cold season. The Hon'ble W. N. Taylor will, we learn, take leave in March next, and be succeeded in Council by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, the present Foreign Secretary.—*Englishman.*

THERE were not wanting some amongst the Anglo-Indians at home who saw, in the elevation of Sir Robert Napier to the Peerage, the reward of services to come. This party it was, no doubt, which first circulated the rumour that the new Peer would be offered the post of Viceroy in succession to Sir John Lawrence. Should the disturbances on the frontier assume a serious aspect, and Sir John Lawrence maintain his determination to return to England in the cold weather, there are many things more unlikely than the appointment of Lord Napier to the Viceroyship of India. Sir John Lawrence is, however, well-known in the Punjab, where his personal influence and popularity would stand us in good stead, should we be called upon to make our power felt along the Indus, or in Afghanistan. On the other hand Lord Robert Napier would be the very man of all men to fill the post of military adviser to the Government on questions of mountain warfare.—*Englishman.*

"WE are glad," says the "Indian Daily News" "to notice more favourable accounts from Tirhoot and the district, as set forth in a letter from our correspondent at Mozufferpore. This will be satisfactory on many grounds, removing apprehension of distress and even famine. Not the least noticeable feature is that the ryots are not in a state of discontent. Something, however, should be done as regards embankments, if people are not to be ruined year by year by inundation." The same paper says—"The last few days' heavy rain has brought new troubles on the unfortunate inhabitants of the southern part of the 24-Pergunnahs. Though the rice crop on the low lands was destroyed hopelessly two months ago, new plants had been planted extensively on the high lands, but as misfortunes are said never to come singly, so now these new plants are reported to be submerged. If the rain ceases and the water soon runs off, the plants may possibly survive, but if they remain under water but a few days longer, all will be lost. The reason of these plants being now wholly submerged, appears to be that as they have been planted very late in the season, they have not got high enough to keep above the August floods. Will the idea still be entertained of leaving these people to shift for themselves, as suggested at a late meeting of zemindars, be carried out? The present state of things, bad as it may be, almost illustrates the idea of Lear, that the elements, however rough, are not more unfeeling than man to man."

THE "Madras Athenæum" mentions that an action for breach of promise of marriage has been filed at the High Court there, the defendant being a limb of the law. Damages have been laid at Rs. 5,000, and the 23rd of November next has been fixed for the settlement of issues.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30TH JULY.

THE Austrian army has latterly been the subject of much discussion in the legislative assemblies of both Vienna and Pesth. The army bill has now passed through and been reported upon by the Hungarian committee. By its terms there will be eight hundred thousand regular soldiers in the Austrian army in time of war. This force will be by no means large compared with that which other European powers, especially Prussia and Russia, can put into the field. To support the regular army a militia is being formed in which every one is liable to serve between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two. The period of service in the ranks of the Austrian army is reduced from six to three years. The liability to serve in the reserve is consequently increased; but the reserve cannot be called out without the special order of the sovereign.

The Abyssinian "Gazette," which is to announce all the promotions consequent upon the successful march to Magdala, has not yet appeared. I do not think that, as yet, I need make any alterations in the predictions which I made last week, with regard to the rewards for the Abyssinian campaign.

It is extremely probable that next Parliamentary session will inaugurate very great changes in the military administration of the country, if not in our whole military system. From very good information I can almost assert that the Liberal party will next year make army reform a great party question, and, if the present Opposition should come into power, some scheme of a sweeping nature for the reorganisation of the whole of our military institutions. Purchase may perhaps survive a little longer, but its day of doom cannot be far off. Before long it must cease to be a reproach to the British army in the eyes of foreigners.

A dreadful and fatal accident has occurred at Portsmouth. Lieutenant Meade, R. N., who has for some time been engaged upon experiments in gunnery, with the object of bringing forward a gun of his own invention, was occupied in filling a shell with Schulze's wooden powder, when the heat of the gutta percha he was using fired the powder and caused the explosion of the projectile. The unfortunate officer, as well as his assistant, an artificer from the dockyard, were both so severely injured that they died of their wounds in a very short time. Lieutenant Meade is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, both professional and private.

It has been finally decided that the troops which took part in the New Zealand war are to have a medal. The Abyssinian heroes are also to receive a decoration, so that there will be a considerable addition within the next few months to the *decores* of the service.

Lord Napier of Magdala is still the popular hero. He has been selected this year to distribute the prizes after the Wimbledon meeting, performed his task with great modesty, and gave great satisfaction to all, both spectators and competitors, by his kindly words and genial bearing.

The great heat and Goodwood races have nearly emptied London. General Foster, the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, has gone abroad for his health, and during his absence little will be done in the way of promotions or appointments, with the exception of the publication of the Abyssinian "Gazette."

The change at the War Office, dictated by the Treasury, by which the Controller is to be hampered with a financial officer at his side of equal rank and authority, appears to be seriously entertained and likely to be carried out. In this case Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour will both resign their present positions, and it is probable that Captain Galton will be made the financial officer. Captain Galton is about the worst fitted person in the world for the appointment. He is a man of a small and narrow mind, who cannot look above details, and is totally incapable of taking a broad and liberal view of any subject. He is well-known by name and experience to those unfortunates who have had cause to apply to the War Office for any advantages or emoluments which could possibly be cut by exercising for that purpose the most rigid interpretation of the regulations. When this is so well known it is extraordinary that a Secretary of State for War should make such a selection, but we cannot hope for any decisive improvement in army administration while such weaklings as our late War Ministers hold the reins of power.

Most of those who are generally interested in military matters are, however, this week engaged on the South Downs in attendance at Goodwood races. The houses of the neighbourhood of Goodwood are of course filled, and many regimental parties have been made up to take houses near the course for the week. The 1st Life Guards and the Blues are at Bagnor, the 2nd Life Guards at Brighton. The 10th Hussars are at Bagnor. The 3rd Hussars, which are awaiting embarkation for India, and in the meantime are lying dismounted at Chichester, have a large party at that place. The fields have been small at Goodwood, and the racing moderate, on account of the long drought and the consequent hardness of the ground, which prevented horses from being properly prepared. The course itself at Goodwood did not, however, afford bad going, as the amount of herbage upon it prevents it from ever becoming very hard. The only races which can much interest those at a distance are the two year old events. The best two year old which has been seen for a long time is Mr. Merry's "Belladrum," who made quite an example of his field last Tuesday. He is one of the leading favourites for next year's Derby, but his forelegs look unfortunately very weak and unsuited to stand a Derby preparation. Fears of his standing work are increased by his being generally run in bandages.

The work recently published on "Indian Polity" by Major Chesney, Accountant-General of Public Works, has been favourably received in this country. It is a very welcome book, as few, even well educated Englishmen, except those who have been in India, know or understand how the greatest dependency in the world is governed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues firm. Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Manchester Market is firm with an active demand.

7lb. Shirtings 8s. 4½d.
8¼ " 10s.
40s Mule Twist 1s 1½d.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST, NOON.

The latest advices from the Brazils state that an assault has been made by the allies on Humaita which met with opposition from the Paraguayans.

M. Henry Rochefort, proprietor of *La Lanterne*, has been condemned to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and to undergo one year's imprisonment for refusing to insert a voluminous *communiqué* of the Minister of the Interior, relative to the confinement of M. Sandon in a lunatic asylum, a debate on which recently took place in the French

A CURIOUS DISPUTE OF A BOMBAY FIRM.

ALLEGED BREACH OF ENGAGEMENT.

A suit involving a question as to alleged wrongful dismissal of a European assistant was, on Saturday, before the High Court. Mr. R. B. Hobbs claims damages from Messrs. Harbord & Co., commission merchants, Bombay and Liverpool, for wrongfully dismissing the plaintiff whilst under an engagement in their Bombay office for five years. The grounds of action are that plaintiff was engaged by Mr. Wilkinson on behalf of the firm in Liverpool in June 1867, that he proceeded immediately to Bombay and entered the service of the defendants, that he continued therein till about the end of January 1868, when he was wrongfully dismissed before the expiry of the five years. Besides plaintiff's fixed salary it was provided by written agreements, which are admitted by the defendants, that if plaintiff's expenses of residence and living in Bombay should be more than double than in England the surplus should be paid by the defendants, and that his passage home within three months of the expiry of his engagement should also be paid.

The case was called before Mr. Justice Westropp on Wednesday, when Messrs Pigot and Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. White and Marriott for the defendants.

Mr. Pigot opened the case by reading the most of the papers, from which it seemed that Mr. Harbord had had most to do with the case, that Mr. Wilkinson reached Bombay in the end of February, that the plaint was filed in March, that Mr. Harbord left for England in May, and that the written statement for the defence was signed by Mr. Wilkinson and lodged on the 20th June.

Mr. White stated in reply to His Lordship that Mr. Harbord's *de bene esse* examination had not been taken before he left, as it was then expected the suit would not come on for hearing before his return. The cases on the list had been got through with unexpected speed, however, and so this suit was called earlier than convenient for the defendants.

The Judge—Gentlemen, it strikes me that it might be inconvenient were I to go with this case, for it may turn out that it will be necessary to examine Mr. Harbord, and then I might be absent when he returned, so the case would have to be put over till January which would be inconvenient for all. When is he expected?

Mr. White replied that they were prepared to telegraph for Mr. Harbord to come out, and he was told that if they did so he would come off that moment, and be in Bombay in five or six weeks after the despatch of the telegram. Defendant's counsel were of opinion that Mr. Harbord's evidence was indispensable. He was now at home arranging several very important matters in reference to the firm, and he had written to say that if telegraphed for he would make it a point to come out. But he was also told that if he came out it would interrupt the business in which he was at present engaged, and so, if His Lordship saw nothing to the contrary, it would be more convenient were the case put off till January. Mr. Hobbs, he added in reply to His Lordship, was at present in employment at, he was instructed, a higher rate than he had been receiving from the defendants.

Mr. Pigot replied that his learned friend had been wrongly instructed, and he had to oppose this motion on the ground that Mr. Hobbs was considerably inconvenienced by the delay that had unnecessarily taken place, and was by no means disposed to agree to postponement. He was under a temporary engagement pending this suit, but had left particular prospects in England, now found his arrangement completely disorganized, and wished to get the case disposed of and his future course considered.

The Judge—I cannot help thinking it was very rash on Mr. Harbord's part to go away without his *de bene esse* examination having been taken. The plaint was filed in March and he leaves in May.

Mr. Pigot—And he leaves a partner who has newly come out to put in the written statement, though he was here for two months after the plaint was filed.

The Judge—I think I must go on at present, at all events. If it is clear that Mr. Harbord's evidence is indispensable in the administration of justice in this case, why it will have to adjourn it. But I am inclined to think it would be unreasonable to let it stand over longer than the vacation, seeing that he went away after the plaint was filed. I cannot hold the plaintiff in any way responible for Mr. Harbord's going away, and I am not inclined to think that the plaintiff's suit ought to be delayed for any considerable time in order to convenience Mr. Harbord, for he has acted in a very rash manner. I would certainly defer my decision, if you think you can manage it, till the first week of October, but if he were likely to be later than that, the plaintiff would be exposed to delay over the vacation, and I don't see that I ought to subject him to that. This has been altogether a matter of Mr. Harbord's own doing.

Mr. White—It arose altogether from a mistake.

Mr. Pigot—It arose, as we believe, just as much from an intention to put the plaintiff to a disadvantage.

The Judge—How could that get him rid of the suit? It would only leave the suit without a defence.

Mr. White—And that is rather an advantage to the plaintiff. The only question is, whether your Lordship will give us a reasonable time to endeavour to get Mr. Harbord here before your Lordship enters into the suit. I believe five or six weeks would be sufficient; he might be here on the 24th September.

The Judge replied that that might not leave him sufficient time to decide the suit, as his present intention was to leave Bombay on the 13th October. There was now no time for a commission. They should have telegraphed that the case was to come on. They must proceed at present, and it was Mr. Harbord's own fault if he was not first examined.

Mr. White said that of course the defendants had some evidence, but the larger portion of the evidence had to come from Mr. Harbord's own lips, and there had been no other European in the office. They could not get the case taken sooner by any of the other Judges.

The Judge—I believe my brother Arnould has not yet got out of the graveyard. (A laughter.)

Mr. White—No, my Lord, that unfortunate burial-ground case is taking up a deal of his time.

His Lordship then proceeded to record the issues in the suit, but first asked—Is a settlement or compromise out of the question, gentlemen? It does not strike me, I must say, as a case in which that is likely.

Mr. White—We have some difficulty in consequence of the absence of Mr. Harbord. He is, I may say, the principal party in this matter. Mr. Wilkinson was away from Bombay at the time, and whatever his feelings are on the subject he feels constrained not to act without consulting Mr. Harbord in the matter.

The Judge—I can understand, of course, he will find a difficulty in doing so without consulting his partner.

Mr. Pigot—Yes, I can quite understand that he should find a difficulty in respect of the charges brought by that written statement. And it is difficult for any man to consent to anything short of investigation in respect of these charges.

The following issues were then raised:—

1. Whether the defendants were or are bound to pay the plaintiff any sum in respect of his expenses of living and residence in Bombay, in addition to the salary payable to him in respect of the agreement.

2. Whether the defendants wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff from their service, as in the plaint alleged.

3. Whether the defendants are entitled to any, and what, credits, in respect of payments or otherwise, against the plaintiff.

Mr. Pigot then stated the case for the plaintiff. The arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendants had, he said, resulted entirely from personal relations of intimacy between the plaintiff and Hardford's family existing for years, that probably went back to before the plaintiff's birth. Mr. Hobbs was before this engagement in a good position with Messrs. James Moss and Co., Liverpool, and not only had he given satisfaction there, as their letters and documents testified, but had particularly good prospects there; including that which was always looked forward to, of course by everybody that went as a clerk in a mercantile career—a partnership in the firm. It was, then, owing to the personal relation of friendship that existed between him and Harbord that he was introduced by letters from Harboard to his partner Wilkinson in Liverpool, who afterwards entered into the agreement. He had had four or five years' experience in the business, and he had qualifications which the learned counsel did not know were so common in Bombay as in Liverpool, but which would testify to an education that was not ordinarily to be found,—for this gentleman was qualified to carry on a correspondence not only in French, but in Spanish and Italian, and one with these requirements was not for a moment to be confounded with an ordinary clerk, as Mr. Wilkinson had thought proper to file in his written statement. The plaintiff had thought proper to come out to Bombay, but did not wish to take so long a time as five years, but in consequence of Wilkinson's pointing out that the partnership between himself and Harbord was for five years, and that it would be desirable to arrange for that, and pointing to the prospects of being a partner of the firm himself, plaintiff agreed to come to Bombay for five years. After coming he was on the most cordial terms with Harbord, with whom his family had been intimate for many years.

The Judge—Did they so continue up to the time of the accident?

Mr. Pigot—They did so, my Lord, and indeed I may say till after the accident, for your Lordship will find that it did not immediately terminate this amicable relationship between them. They were, proceeded the learned gentlemen, in January last living in tents at Worlee and riding home every evening. While they were riding out together, about six in the afternoon on 17th January, Mr. Harbord was unfortunate enough to get a fall. At the Esplanade his horse ran away with him and he was thrown violently to the ground. When Mr. Hobbs came up he found him surrounded by a crowd, lying in a state of insensibility, and an English sailor handed him his watch which he had picked up, and somebody else gave him his bunch of keys. He then removed Harbord to the Marine Lines Hospital and sent for Dr. Seward, who found that no bones were broken, but that the top of the head was bruised and that it had been a severe fall. It was not then thought advisable to take him as far as Worlee, but he was that evening removed to a house in Colaba occupied by Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Carter, attorney, in which Harbord, Hobbs, and Hogarth had previously lived. He was able to get out of the palanquin and to walk with assistance, but was still in a state of semi-consciousness. Then Mr. Hobbs sent for Dr. Reynalds who was living at Colaba, and that gentleman of course would testify as to the state he was in, and which might be described as a stupid species of torpor.

The Judge—Did this riding expedition take place before dinner, may I ask?

Mr. Pigot—It must have been, my Lord; it was at six o'clock, when they were going home to Worlee. The learned counsel then proceeded to say that Mr. Hobbs got a bit outside of Mr. Harbord's room and waited on him that night. Harbord remained there all Saturday, but was anxious to get away to Worlee, having had some misunderstanding when previously living there. On Sunday he was removed with the doctor's permission, and Dr. McKenzie saw him at Worlee at five o'clock that evening, and recommended quietness and cessation from going too early to business, and spoke to Mr. Hobbs about the importance of this with reference to the kind of accident he had met with,—what was to be expected if every precaution was not taken—and in particular that if Harbord did go into the Fort he had better be kept there and that there should be somebody to watch him as it would not be certain how he would get on, and that Mr. Hobbs would require to be careful with him. On Monday he was still ill and staggering, and on that day remained at Worlee and did not get into the office; but on Tuesday he reached the office at the middle of the day. While Harbord was suffering from the effects of the accident on Saturday and Monday, Mr. Hobbs of course conducted the business of the office. On Saturday he received a sum of money, about Rs. 3,200, which afterwards formed the subject of discussion between them, and paid that into the National Bank of India in the usual way. Then on Monday there was a need of Rs. 2,000 in order to complete by that mail what had already been commenced by Mr Harbord himself in respect of certain consignments about which he had had considerable anxiety; and in order to enable Mr. Hobbs to draw the necessary amount for this purpose, he opened the drawer in the office safe with the key that was on Mr. Harbord's bunch, and took out the power of attorney in his own favour and which he knew was there. That had been drawn up in England and executed by Mr. Wilkinson before Mr. Hobbs left for Bombay, and sent out by the next mail after his departure. Now as to that matter, which of course was the main point in the case, the fact was this—This power of attorney, so far from having accidentally come to the knowledge of Mr. Hobbs, as pretended in the written statement, was read over to Mr. Hobbs in an attorney's office in England as a formal document, and after it reached Bombay, Harbord also showed it to him, showed him where he put it, and told him he would find it there in case anything happened to Harbord—because the object of the document was of course to enable Mr. Hobbs to carry on the business of the firm in case Harbord should by any misfortune be unable to do so. So matters then, remarked the learned counsel, for the pretence of finding and stealing, for Mr. Hobbs was just accused of that. He had been told where it was in case of occasion requiring its use, and when the occasion came he took it to do so. He had taken it instantly to the bank and got it registered there, all in the usual and proper form in which such things were done. There was no pretence of secrecy and, as it would turn out, there was the most imminent need of the use of it at the time. Then when Harbord came to the office on Tuesday Mr. Hobbs immediately placed before him all that he had done in his absence and gave him the notes and letters, together with the bank book containing not only the entry of the payment on Saturday but the drawing on Monday, and Harbord examined and noticed the amounts. Mr. Hobbs then went and about some business in a survey of cotton by Harbord's directions, and on coming back about two o'clock had a conversation with Harbord, who appeared to be so far fit for his business as to look to his letters but seemed to be in a very excited state, which left Hobbs in considerable anxiety. Harbord at this time asked how it came that he got the cheque cashed at the bank, and of course Mr. Hobbs replied that he had sent in the power of attorney to the Bank. Then came a storm of passion by Mr. Harbord, who was furious at Mr. Hobbs for having recourse to the use of the power of attorney; and he thought His Lordship would understand the passion of a man who know that a power of attorney had been used by another to conduct his business. The learned gentleman believed there was nothing a man more disliked to be reminded of than that he was not able to do his business and that somebody else had to take the reins from his hand; and the passion of Harbord, who was very obstinate and accustomed to look into all the details of business, was therefore exceedingly natural. However, he denounced what had been done in rather unmeasured language, which of course was only increased on Mr. Hobbs reminding him that what he had done was by the particular instructions of Harbord himself, who had told him that the document was in the drawer, and when and how it was to be used. He then, in a very furious manner, and using very strong language, called on Mr. Hobbs to give up the power of attorney, but his very manner and the whole way in which he was taking the thing only made Mr. Hobbs more determined than he would otherwise have been perhaps, to do no such thing—for he knew from the doctors that he ought not to entrust him with the business so long as he was unable to do it, and also knew that in so far as what he had done he might be put in a position very unfavourable with the firm if he gave it up. The probability with this enraged man must have been that he would have torn up the document on the spot. Mr. Hobbs therefore declined,—but not in the sense of saying "I have a right to retain the power of attorney,"—on the contrary it was in a manner most proper, for he told Harbord, "I will not give it now, but probably will do so in a day or two." That was the answer; and then Mr. Harbord was so violent, that Mr. Hobbs thought it was better not to remain in the same room with him, and so went out, but would not, and did not, give up the power of attorney under the circumstances. Mr. Hobbs then went to take tiffin with a friend, and on his advice went to Dr. Reynalds and took him to the office to see Harbord. Harbord, however, had gone, and the Doctor left on promise to come next morning, when Mr. Hobbs should tell him that Harbord had come; and Mr. Hobbs then proceeded with the business and found to his surprise that several things about which Harbord was usually extremely particular were not finished. He completed these and then went to Worlee; but as Harbord had gone to bed and he thought it better under the circumstances not to show himself he did not see him that night. On the following morning he went into Harbord's room and spoke to him, but he was apparently asleep, and so he left for the office. Harbord came in at about 11 o'clock and explained that he had been taken a long round. During the whole day he did not make any reference to what had passed on the previous day, and therefore Mr. Hobbs thought it had passed from his memory, and so did not say anything to recall it. Dr. Reynalds had half an hour's conversation with him on that day—though the written statement stated that such was not the case, but that he had given a certificate on the 23rd, after seeing him only on the 21st—and Dr. Reynalds would depose to what he thought the condition of Harbord, and that he said to Mr. Hobbs as he was going away that he thought him somewhat better. On Thursday Harbord came to the office at about midday and, after seeing some people that had called on business, he adverted to the power of attorney and asked for it, though Mr. Hobbs thought he had forgot about it. He again spoke of it in an angry way, but not so angry as on the first occasion. He asked it back, but Mr. Hobbs had taken the precaution of placing it in the hands of Mr. Carter so as to be able to say that he had it not.

The Judge—I don't see why he should have done that. Was Mr. Carter the firm's attorney?

Mr. Pigot—Mr. Manisty was Harbord's attorney. I presume Mr. Hobbs had been advising with Mr. Carter as to what to do. Mr. Hobbs had then, he continued, thought that Harbord did not approve of what he had done under the power of attorney and said he would give it back if Harbord gave him a letter saying that he approved of what he had done,—and His Lordship would remember that he had shown Harbord all that when he came to the office. This proposition, however, Harbord seemed to treat contemptuously and imperiously demanded the power of attorney. Mr. Hobbs declined, but said that he would give it to Wilkinson alone, who was expected out in about six weeks from that time. In the course of that conversation Mr. Hobbs gave as his reason—and it would account for Harbord's passion—that he did not think Harbord was quite well, and that he thought that a sufficient reason for not giving up the power of attorney. The answer to that was first an order for Mr. Hobbs to leave the office, which he declined to do, and then to have Harbord telling him he must consider his agreement cancelled. Mr. Hobbs told him that he had nothing to cause him to do that, and that this was all nonsense. Shortly after this Harbord went out and proceeded to Mr. Manisty's office, and Mr. Hobbs then received a letter from Mr. Manisty's office part of which stated—

I am instructed to say that if the power be returned in the course of the day, nothing further will be said about the matter; but otherwise, I have to give you notice that your agreement with the firm, and Mr. Wilkinson on behalf of the firm, is cancelled from this date, and your services will no longer be required. Proceedings also will be adopted to compel you to return the document in question.

On receiving this letter Mr. Hobbs placed it in the hands of Mr. Carter and employed him to answer it, which he did, declining to give up the document. On the receipt of Mr. Manisty's letter the plaintiff had consulted Dr. Reynalds asking him whether, in the state that Mr. Hobbs had written to Wilkinson by the next mail when Harbord was at business, and that gentleman had been coming out at any rate.

The Judge remarked that he thought the plaintiff should have told Mr. Manisty of the telegram to England the very day it was sent, and left the treatment of that matter to his discretion; and that he ought to have telegraphed to Mr. Wilkinson immediately on Mr. Harbord's re-appearance at business.

Mr. Pigot then showed that Mr. Hobbs had consulted Mr. Peile and, as no notice was taken of his letters, had filed the present suit, but had stated his readiness to treat with regard to a compromise. In remarking on the defendant's written statement, the learned counsel contradicted the statement that the plaintiff had improperly possessed himself of the power of attorney. Next as to the statement that seemed to make up a case of inefficiency for the duties expected of Mr. Hobbs, that was never stated in the case and never to him. Then the written statement went a long way, possibly further than that gentleman seemed to think, with reference to Dr. Reynalds,—for it stated in effect that Mr. Hobbs got him to give a certificate that was not true—or else there was no meaning in words,—or that Dr. Reynalds wrote a certificate of that which he did not and could not know, and dishonestly gave that to Mr. Hobbs. Then it was alleged that Mr. Hobbs had made use of his position by taking the power of attorney; but he thought that was justified by the Doctor's opinion and other circumstances. There was no allegation that he had done any wrong to the firm by his use of it, but it was stated that he had paid out money against the practice of the firm, but the learned counsel showed the circumstances, and held that Mr. Hobbs had done perfectly right up to the usage of the firm, and as Mr. Harbord would have done himself. As to the expenses of living he mentioned that this would be an easy matter, as Messrs. Harbord and Hobbs had arranged that "double the expense of living in England" should mean Rs. 130 a month, and that the firm should pay all above that, half the keep of a horse, and Rs. 10 a month. As to the main point of the case, the witnesses should be Mr. Hobbs and the doctors and others who had seen Mr. Harbord, and His Lordship would hear whether their impression was that Mr. Harbord was not in his proper mind or senses for a much longer time after his physical recovery from the accident than probably that gentlemen at the time thought.

The Court here rose for the day, and the case was next called on Saturday.

His Lordship remarked that he still continued of the same opinion as he mentioned on the previous day, that having regard to what would be most pleasant to all parties a compromise might be desirable. Mr. Wilkinson must be considered as a partner, and it might be a justification for that gentleman should any difference arise between him and his partner to say that it was suggested by the Court. He had gathered from Mr. White that Mr. Wilkinson himself had no objection to enter into negotiations, and when Mr. Harbord was pleased to absent himself the Court must consider him as a defendant, and likely to look sufficiently to the interests of the case. Altogether the affair seemed to have arisen out of an unfortunate accident, and there did not seem to have been any animosity whatever between the parties at the time this occurred or for some time after. He thought that, looking to the fact of the acquaintance between the families of Messrs. Harbord and Hobbs for many years, the parties should look to this as the result of an unfortunate accident. He could quite understand that Mr. Wilkinson would have a difficulty, but as Mr. Harbord had gone and he only was left behind he had the full power to arrange the suit.

Mr. Marriott replied that Mr. Wilkinson had other reasons, and what he asked was delay so as to give an opportunity to write the particulars and His Lordship's remarks to Mr. Harbord and get his reply by telegraph, and then should the case not be compromised that it should be taken up by His Lordship.

His Lordship thought it was not desirable that a matter of this kind should go to trial, and he would say he thought there should be concessions on both sides, for neither party had adopted the most prudent course, though it was quite possible that they were both actuated by very proper feelings.

After consultation in Court and some farther conversation it was agreed that the case should be postponed till 1st October and finished before the vacation.

His Lordship then added that having regard to the desirability of arranging this matter as quietly as possible he felt bound to say that he did not think any report of this case should appear. He thought that such must tend to mar feelings in any negotiations, and he had no doubt that if any report appeared in this case it would tend to impair the feelings, and probably prevent an arrangement. This was not a matter in which the public were in any way interested whatever—it was strictly private. He was sure the counsel on both sides would agree in that. It did not affect the interests of the commonwealth at all. Mr. Pigot was understood to say that he thought the solicitors on both sides would arrange.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND AUGUST.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Vishnoo Veerjee, a coachman, was charged with having on Thursday driven a vehicle in Kalbadevie Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring a horse belonging to Dr. Kirkman. Dr. Kirkman stated that on Thursday he was riding on his horse behind an omnibus, when the shaft of a shigram driven by this man ran into the horse on which he was riding. The defendant was, he said, driving very fast and carelessly, and did not even stop after the accident. His Worship sentenced the coachman to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and also to be imprisoned for one month.

A DESERTER.—Henry Smith, a seamen belonging to the ship "The Craigs," was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment for neglecting or refusing to join his ship, he being an articled seaman.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Tookaram Mowaree, a coolie, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks, for fraudulently misapplying Rs. 10, belonging to Pestonjee Cowasjee.

A PICKPOCKET.—Shirkhan Sadatkhan was found guilty of having stolen Rs. 2 from the pocket of another man on Friday, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

TORTURING A HORSE.—A buggywalla, named Shaik Baloo Shaik Ball, was fined Rs. 2 for having tortured his horse.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Five men belonging to the ship "Melmerby," for continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, were sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks each.—Seven men belonging to the ship "Western Empire," and one man belonging to the "Waterloo," were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

A man named Baola Jutta was fined Rs. 2 for plying a boat for hire without a license.

HIGH COURT,—APPLICATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

HURRY BHANJEE.....*Appellant.*
CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT.....*Respondent.*

IN March last, the present respondent, C. D. Leggatt, sued Hurry Bhanjee before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, for payment of Rs. 26,061-9-0, alleged to be due to him from Hurry Bhanjee. The defendant, Hurry, it was alleged, was indebted to Laljee Hurrychund for two sums,—Rs. 24,355-5-0, his share in the purchase of 400 shares in the Bombay City Bank, and Rs. 1,706-4-0 residue of a sum due for cotton sold and money advanced. By a deed dated 30th April 1867, Laljee Hurrichund for a consideration assigned to the plaintiff the debts due from Hurry Bhanjee, which debts Mr. Leggatt now sued for. Interest at 9 per cent. was also claimed on the Rs. 24,355-5-0 from 20th November 1866, and on the Rs. 1,706-4-0 from 20th October 1866 till payment.

On 23rd June the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,680, which decree was now appealed against—the appellant alleging that the judgment was erroneous; that the learned Judge ought to have given a decree in his favour with costs; that the finding of the Judge, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 1,680, was contrary to the weight of the evidence adduced at the hearing of the case; and that it was proved by the evidence that the accounts between the defendant and Laljee Hurrychund had been adjusted, and that there was nothing due from the defendant to Laljee.

To-day Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Pigot for the respondent.

After argument,

The learned Judges decided that so much of the decree as is appealed against should be reversed, defendant to have his costs in the Court below, and each party to pay his own costs of appeal.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—A new minor planet, the hundredth of the group between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered at the Marseilles Observatory on the night of July 18.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.—A return which has been issued shows the receipt and expenditure of naval prize and other moneys between April 1, 1867, and March 31, 1868. Receipts:—Unclaimed share account, £4,705 18s. 1d.; government percentage, £2,529 0s. 3d.; prize forfeitures, £737 16s. 4d.; slave and tonnage bounty, £30,193 18s. 7d.; salvage services, £4,531 2s. 5d.; balance of bounty money, £5,185 13s. 11d.; booty captured, £2,202 9s. 6d.; grant for special service, £5,900 5s. 9d.; proceeds of junks, £1,581 1s. 11d.; Indian prize-money, £837 1s. 4d.; grant for stores captured, £7,566 10s. 3d.; advance account, £543 11s. 6d.; total, £66,644 7s. 10d. Expenditure:—Unclaimed share account, £241 19s.; government percentage account, £151 2s. 9d.; prize forfeiture account, £91 18s. 2d.; slave and tonnage bounty, £11,046 11s. 7d.; salvage services, £821 4s. 11d.; bounty for destruction of pirates, £214 17s.; distributed out of booty captured in Pegu and China, £46 18s. 3d.; grant for special service, £64 12s. 4d.; India prize-money account, £30 0s. 5d.; grant for stores captured, £99 14s. 9d.; advance account, £543 11s. 6d.; balance, £50,438 16s. 10d.; total, £66,644 7s 10d.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 18TH AUGUST.

THE races are over, our visitors have all gone, and we have relapsed into our usual quiescent state at this little station. As I see you have already had an account of each day's races furnished to you I need not say much about them, except to observe *en passant* that they appear to have been a great success. Each stable, moreover, partook of the winnings, and (with the exception of "Greybeard") no one in particular walked off with the lion's share. We have had all along very favourable weather for the outdoor going part of the community, but I should be much better pleased if I had been able to chronicle a heavy fall of rain, which is much wanted to drive away sickness. I am sorry to say cholera prevails to some extent in the district and villages roundabout. In the detached village of Bhingar, which unfortunately adjoins the Sudder Bazaar, several cases have occurred, which, notwithstanding all the precautions on the part of the military authorities, have communicated themselves to the latter place; but I am glad to say that with a few solitary exceptions the troops, both European and native, have been free, and it is to be hoped that before long the disease will pass away from us. We had a very good view of the eclipse here; the day was cloudy but moderately clear, and a good sight was obtained; about four-fifths of the sun appeared obscured. The sky became sensibly darker for about three minutes (being apparently the same shade as at daybreak) and then cleared up. There was great excitement among the natives in the town on the occasion.

A good many people are off next month to Poona for the races, and to join in the gaieties which are sure to be rife during the race week. I have not heard if any of the Nuggur horses will show at Poona, but I fancy they will be kept for the Malligaum meeting, which has been (I am glad to see) postponed until the first week in October.

SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN), 16TH AUGUST.

YOUR correspondent has been unwell, and immediately after, unusually busy during the past month and a half—hence his silence. To begin, however, with his budget, he has first to announce the usual reception durbar dinner which came off with great eclat about the middle of last month on the arrival of Mrs. Saunders, the Resident's lady. Really Sir Salar Jung does these things with great grandeur. Ten acres of ground, if not more, were actually covered with white floor-cloth, and all the parterres were lined with innumerable lights, small and great. Then pyrotechnic display was worthy of the name of De Lawney, surpassing those that were witnessed by many at the Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Berar Exhibitions. As to the new Resident nothing has been as yet said of the bias his transplantation here seems to forebode. The "Bangalore Herald" is loud in his praises, and it is to be hoped he will earn the same laurels here, notwithstanding that he will have to contend with the elements of the three Presidencies which seem to concentrate themselves in the Deccan. The Mysore Commission, though under the Government of India, like Hyderabad, is filled in the uncovenanted ranks chiefly from Madras; but here appointments are held by young Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. It is an admitted fact that young hands from Madras have not in them that dash and style of education which Bombay and Bengal generally possess. This difference is not at all to be attributed to the systems of education obtaining at the several Presidencies, but to the state of society in the lower classes. In Madras you will find educated Hindoo youths ready to pull off "master's boots" if a situation worth twenty-five rupees a month were in prospect. Catch a Mahratta Brahmin, a Kokunhee, or a Bengalee do this; and as for a Parsee even contemplating such a means to aggrandisement, it is not to be thought of. It is not long ago that a Parsee had to be deported from here for shaking the foundation of the Minister's policy.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co. have opened out a branch shop in the cantonment of Trimulgherry. They are about the best merchants to deal with in these parts, as better articles than what they supply cannot elsewhere be procured even at higher rates. Of course a name and good-will may have much to do with the success of a firm, but genuineness and cheapness must prevail. Again, where the proprietor himself is on the spot and manages and transacts his business by exercising his judgment in matters which concern himself directly, there is no doubt he will act to his own benefit, which cannot be expected in the case of the proprietor who stays at Bombay and has hirelings to do his business for him here.

A farrier of the name of Hanagan, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, now located at Bowinpilly, absconded the other day in consequence of a discovery which led to the certainty that he was his wife's murderer. This man had gone to Madras on three months' leave and had taken his wife with him. They had not lived happily. On arrival at Madras and some days after, it would appear, both husband and wife were on their way to Poonamalee on a visit to their parents, but it is evident neither of them was seen at Poonamalee. Some days afterwards a woman was found dead on the Poonamalee road with a green necklace of beads about her neck; no identification of the body could be or was made, and the coroner's inquest of course arrived at the inevitable verdict of found dead or murdered. The report of this inquest was published in the "Madras Times," a copy of which is received by the Colonel of the Cavalry. Simultaneously with the receipt of this issue of the "Madras Times" by the Colonel, comes a letter from Hanagan himself to some of his friends in the corps announcing the death of his wife. About a fortnight after this Hanagan himself returned from leave (his leave having terminated), and duly reported himself to his Colonel, who, already having heard some suspicious whispers, at once catechised Hanagan about his wife's death. The answers were all palpably evasive; he could name no one who attended the funeral, he did not know the name of the priest who performed the burial service, nor could he name the undertaker. He named the cemetry of interment, but even this has now been ascertained to be false. Returning to his lines some of his friends, or rather relations, asked him to produce the necklace of green beads which his wife had on her neck, but he was unable to do so. Finding detection hunting him down, he applied and obtained three days' leave from the Colonel to recruit himself, as it were, after his journey; but it turned out that he only prepared himself for another, for he is *non est*, and has not yet been tracked.

A sermon was preached in Trimulgherry cantonment on Sunday, the 9th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Warlow in behalf of the Secunderabad Orphanage. The sermon was an excellent one and well delivered, and there is no doubt that it is owing chiefly to the energetic style of Mr. Warlow's preaching that the Trimulgherry Church has now become so popular. The friends, promoters, and patrons of such institutions were reminded by the text that an orphanage was not an asylum for the practical exercise of Egyptian bondage under the title of "training up the fatheriess and destitute to the real requirements of life." The spirit which exhorted Peter to "feed his lambs" was beautifully illustrated, as the spirit which ought to actuate those who are the mere instruments of Him who "is a father to the fatherless." In many institutions of this kind the mistake of grinding down the children to manual labour is prevalent, without consideration of the fact that physical exhaustion cripples the capacity of intellectual development. It is a mistake to believe that this would make them hardy, and inure them to future hardships, for it is an admitted axiom that hardships, when imposed upon youth, have a fatal tendency—the growth becomes stunted, the vigour of intellect blunted, and the elasticity of the body relaxed. There is a medium in all things, but it is hard to define where that mediocrity terminates; in the present day it ends with the idiosyncrasies of many minds, at various stages, and the destitute are the victims.

We have had a good fall of rain, but the Hussain Saugor tank has not yet reached it maximum level. After the eclipse it is said there will be regular downpour. The monsoon meeting of the Bowinpilly races have come off, and yesterday was the last day of them. Some cricket matches are to come off between the Telegraph and Civil Departments at Chudderghat. The temper of the season is all for mirth and conviviality, and some "feeds" and "hops" have come off with great success.

FORESHADOWINGS OF CHOLERA.—Considering the exceptional character of the season, it behoves us to be on the alert for the advent of cholera. There is, of course, no necessity for alarm in the matter; but diarrhœal and choleraic disorders are manifestly on the increase. We learn from Liverpool that during the week ending Saturday, July 18, there was a total of seventy-one deaths from diarrhœa and eight from cholera. The mortality was mainly amongst the infant population, in whom it has reached a higher proportion than for any time since September, 1866. Only one case of cholera was returned as of the Asiatic kind; but there were considerable doubts expressed as to its having been an indisputable example of that disease. The body was promptly interred, and every sanitary precaution adopted by the parochial authorities. The case occurred at No. 2 Court, Constance-street. Although it is much improved since 1866, yet it was in the same house that a death from cholera took place during the epidemic of that year. The foreign emigrants have been hitherto very healthy, and are said to be composed of a better class of people than those who passed through the town in 1866.—*Lancet.*

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE "Pioneer" of the 19th says—We have very little to add to the news from Huzara already published. The following extract from the letter of a correspondent in the district gives one or two new facts, which we therefore publish:—"Since my last, the Hussanzais burnt three small villages in British territory on the border. The raiders were attacked, however, by a body of the retainers of the Chief of Urub (possibly Umb, for the name is almost illegible). In the skirmish the Hussanzais lost about fifteen of their number: while the retainers of the Chief had some six or eight of their force placed *hors de combat*. Provisions, camp equipage and all the impedimenta of war are being rapidly collected, and reinforcements are daily expected."

A Murree correspondent of the same journal writes on the 12th inst. as follows:—

"Some of the latest news from the frontier states that Her Majesty's 19th have marched from Pindee to the front. H. M.'s 6th, armed with Sniders, march to-morrow morning. The 2nd Goorkhas have reached Abbottabad, but their carriage failed on the march. The Government bullock-carts broke down on the rough roads, and the regiment marched into Abbottabad in heavy rain without tents or baggage, which was all two marches in rear. The 3rd Seikhs, under the command of Major Mocatta, are held in readiness at Peshawur, and Major Mocatta does not go on leave. The 20th Punjabees (Brownlow's) are coming up from Lahore by forced marches to Pindee. The 20th Hussars are about to move into Pindee from Campbellpore and Saidon Baolie. A portion of the 16th Cavalry (Topham's) have marched from Pindee. A Cavalry corps from Peshawur (not the 3rd) has crossed the Indus at Attock, and marched up the left bank of the river. Part of the Guides Cavalry has marched from Hoti Murdan; but the rest of the Cavalry and all Infantry (Guides) stand fast. The recently received Snider ammunition is said to be all bad. It was placed in the sun to dry, and the wax or resin on the cartridges has melted and run together. This is the *on dit*."

The "Mofussilite" (Delhi) of the 18th says—"Major Ryall recently arrived from Meerut has been appointed to officiate as Major of Brigade, Delhi, in the room of Major Morland, left the station to join the Huzara Field Force.

"Eighteen carriages, more or less, belonging to the United Dak Carriage Company, left Delhi a few days ago with some novel freight: to wit, a number of coils of telegraph wire intended for the continuation of the line to the 'seat of war' in the Huzara country. This is as it should be, as far as concerns the establishment of telegraph communication; and the quickest mode of conveyance for the materials was evidently the best.

"In the absence of all official information concerning these extensive preparations, we may mention on the authority of letters from the neighbourhood of the scene of action, that while one eye is kept watching the Huzara country, the other is firmly fixed upon the movements of 'Akhoondjee'; whose strenuous exertions to prevent his followers from following their natural inclination to break the peace, and 'let slip the dogs of war,' are praiseworthy, but at the same time not exactly in accordance with private information received by our authorities at Abbotabad.

"As we said in a recent issue, the news from that quarter will be interesting, if not sensational, for some time to come, and will serve to while away the remaining six weeks of unpleasant weather we may have to endure."

(*Delhi Gazette, August* 20.)

GOVERNMENT are pushing troops and material to the frontier with all practicable speed. We hear that No. 2-24th R. A., under command of Captain Jackson and Lieutenant Radford, left Mean Meer for Abbottabad, by carriage dak on the 16th.

Orders have been issued that F-19th R. A. should be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

MUDDLING.—We cannot find a more appropriate heading for a description of the arrangements the Government make with their telegraph. It was found necessary to forward from Delhi a quantity of telegraph wire to connect the seat of operations in the hills beyond Huzara with the civilized world.

The wire was of course wanted immediately, and twenty-two dak carriages, passenger carriages, were engaged to convey the wire from Delhi northwards. The dak company or companies did not readily fall in with the suggestion, but owing to the tact and energy of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Deputy Commissioner, the matter was arranged, if not to the satisfaction of all parties, to the next best thing the satisfaction of some. Intending travellers, it need hardly be said, were not easily reconciled to the arrangement. The carriages started in relays of eleven, at an interval of six hours, laden with the wire. It is indeed ludicrously absurd that the Government of India should have no wire in store in the arsenals of the Punjab nearer than Delhi.

A correspondent remarks that this caps the hero of Magdala, who after all sent his storming party to blow down the stronghold—without their powder.

Our Abbottabad correspondent, writing on the 13th August, says—

"Yesterday, according to news which has just arrived, our force at Agroah had a skirmish with the enemy, and the festival of St. Grouse was duly commemorated in these mountains. The birds, however, were wild, as is the way with them, and the bag was not considerable though far from unsatisfactory. About twenty or thirty of the enemy fell we hear before our brave Goorkhas. Colonel Rothney was wounded, but happily only slightly, with a spent ball. Major Hughes, who commands the

THE INDIAN DIVORCE BILL.

The following is the report of the Select Committeed, appointed to consider this Bill:—

We, the members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix.

The Bill, as introduced, extended to India the principal provisions of the English Divorce Act (20 & 21 Vic., c. 85) as amended by 22 & 23 Vic., c. 61, and 23 & 24 Vic., c. 144. We have added the provisions contained in the recent amending Act 29 Vic., cap. 32.

The Bill, as introduced, applied only to the High Courts. We have made it applicable also to the principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil, and the greater part of the additions which we have made to the Bill, have necessarily followed from this extension. Thus, we have authorized the High Court (which is defined so as to include the Chief Court of the Punjab) to remove and try, as a Court of original jurisdiction, suits instituted in the District Courts, and to transfer such suits from one District Court to another. We have empowered the District Judges to refer questions to the High Court: we have provided that decrees for divorce and decrees of nullity of marriage, when made by a District Judge shall like sentences of death, be subject to confirmation by the High Court; and we have added a schedule of forms of the petitions and statements likely to be of common occurrence under the proposed Act. In Burma the "District Judge" will be one of the Recorders. In the other Non-Regulation Provinces he will be the Commissioner of a Division, and in places beyond the limits of British India (for Christian subjects in which the Governor General in Council has now power to legislate), he will be such officer as the Governor General in Council shall appoint. In such places and in the Non-Regulation Provinces other than Burma, "High Court," is defined as the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is subject, or would be subject if he were an European British subject. A reference to the notification for the time being issued under Act 28 Vic., c. 15, will thus at once indicate the High Court intended. In Burma, "High Court" will of course be the High Court at Fort William.

Great doubts prevail as to the extent to which English Courts will recognize Indian divorces or decrees of nullity in cases where the parties have been married in England, or have not a permanent Indian domicile. We have, therefore, limited the operation of the Act in this respect to cases in which the husband is a Christian, whose marriage has been celebrated in this country, and who at the date of the marriage had his domicile in India, and has retained such domicile down to the institution of the suit. Such persons alone will be forbidden (sec. 61) to maintain suits for criminal conversation.

We have excluded Roman Catholics from petitioning for decrees of dissolution of marriage.

We have defined, in accordance with English decisions, "bigamy with adultery" and "desertion." We have also provided that no adultery shall be deemed to have been "condoned," unless where conjugal cohabitation has actually been resumed or continued, and thus precluded the doubt which exists in England as to whether condonation can be constitued by words only.

We have provided (sec. 10) that a wife may obtain a divorce when, subsequently to the marriage, the husband has changed his religion and taken another wife, in which case, when the new religion permits a plurality of wives, the High Court of Madras has lately held that he does not commit bigamy within the meaning of the Penal Code.

We have specified (sec. 11), in accordance with recent English cases, the grounds on which a petitioner for a divorce on account of adultery may be excused from making the adulterer a co-respondent. We have struck out the clause empowering the Court to make an alleged adulteress a co-respondent. The corresponding clause in the English Act has, it is believed, been a dead letter.

We have also struck out the provisions which the Bill as introduced contained for the intervention of the Solicitor to Government in cases of suspected collusion. We have provided (sec. 17) that any person suspecting collusion during the progress of the suit in the District Court, may apply to the High Court to remove the suit and try it as a Court of original jurisdiction. The High Court will then, if it think fit, remove and try the case, or direct the District Judge to take the steps necessary to enable him to make a proper decree.

In section 19 we have specified the grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be pronounced.

Under the Indian Succession Act, sec. 4, in the case of a marriage celebrated since the 1st January 1866, the husband acquires no interest in his wife's property. We have, therefore (sec. 27), confined the power of granting a protection-order to cases in which the fourth section of that Act does not apply to the wife.

In section 33 we have provided that nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation.

In section 35 we have provided, in accordance with English decisions, that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs (1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or (2) if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

We have expressly empowered (sec. 36) the Courts to grant alimony *pendente lite* whether the wife has or has not obtained a protection-order, and we have provided that such alimony shall in case of a decree for divorce or of nullity, continue payable until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed.

We have limited the powers of making orders as to the custody of children of native fathers to cases of boys under the age of sixteen, and girls under the age of thirteen years. These ages have been fixed with reference to the Indian Marriage Act (V. of 1865), sec. 48. In other cases, the children must be under eighteen years and unmarried. Here the age has been fixed with reference to the definition of "minor" contained in the Indian Succession Act.

We propose (sec., 47) that petitions under the Act (other than petitions for alimony, custody of children and protection-orders), shall bear a stamp of five rupees; that petitions for a dissolution, a decree of nullity, or a judicial separation, shall (like the verifying affidavits in England) state the absence of collusion, and that the statements contained in every petition shall be verified like plaints.

We have made provision (secs. 48, 49), as to suits on behalf of lunatics and suits by minors, and required, in the latter case, the next friend to render himself liable to pay the respondent's costs. The Code of Civil Procedure, which will regulate generally the proceedings under the Act, has no provision in this respect.

We have empowered (sec. 53) the Court to close the doors during the whole or any part of the proceedings. The absence of a similar power in England has justly been regretted.

We have empowered (sec. 54) the Courts to adjourn, from time to time, the hearing of any petition under the Act. The Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859, secs. 109, 113) appears to provide for adjournments only at the first hearing.

The Indian Legislature has no power to limit the term within which the Privy Council may receive appeals: we have therefore (sec. 57) added to the clause permitting remarriage six months after a decree for dissolution, a proviso that no appeal shall have gone to England.

We have struck out as likely to be useless the provision which the Bill contained as to jactitation of marriage.

We have empowered (sec. 62) the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab to make rules consistent with the proposed Act and the Code of Civil Procedure.

We have re-arranged the sections, altered the title and preamble, and made several verbal changes in the body of the Bill; and we recommend that the Bill thus altered be republished, with this report, in the Gazette of India; that copies thereof be submitted to the learned Judges of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab for such remarks as they may think fit to offer; that they should also be asked whether they would recommend the addition of a clause empowering the Courts to make declarations of legitimacy and of the validity or invalidity of marriages; and that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed until the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

H. S. MAINE,
JOHN STRACHEY,
R. TEMPLE,
F. R. COCKERELL.

Simla, the 7th August 1868.

HARD LINES FOR TEETOTALLERS.—A good story is told of the re-enlistment of one of the soldiers of a European regiment quartered in Burmah. He had received a considerable sum of money and had, as is often the case, spent the whole of it in drink. He had drunk as much as he was well able to carry, but still two bottles of brandy remained, which neither he or his comrades were able to finish—staggering up to a well where his company used to draw water with a bottle of brandy in each hand, he emptied them both into the well saying, "D—d if there shall be any temperance men in No. 1 company any longer."—*Rangoon Gazette*,

MEDALS FOR INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I asked a question on Monday in the House of Commons with reference to the decision that has been arrived at by the Government as to granting a frontier service medal to the Punjab Irregular Force and Regular Troops, European and native, engaged in important expeditions for the defence of the north-west frontier against the hill tribes of Afghanistan since the annexation of the Punjab to British India in 1849, and the answer I received was far from satisfactory. The Punjab and Afghan frontiers are conterminous for 600 or 700 miles, and the mountain tribes along the frontier are independent both of the Indian and Cabul Governments. They are as turbulent, warlike, and formidable as any savage tribes in the world, and the Punjab Irregular Force was specially organized to resist these tribes and force them to become good neighbours, a service which it has achieved by 20 years of arduous labour, and some very brilliant exploits, as, for example—(1) the late Colonel Macneson's campaign in the Black Mountain in 1852-53; (2) Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney Cotton's campaign against Punjtar and Sitana in 1858; (3) Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain's campaign against the Wuzeerees in 1860; and (4) Sir Neville Chamberlain's and Sir John Garvock's Umbeyla campaign in 1863.

These services have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Government in India, but no medal has ever yet been given for them, either to the Punjab Irregular Force, which is under the Civil Government, or to the Regular Troops of Her Majesty, who have shared in these campaigns.

As this has long been felt to be a hardship by many brave officers and men, I hope that some means will be found of rewarding such services, and that this will not be any longer hindered through any negligence on the part of any authority, civil or military, in bringing them officially under notice.

If it is objected that medals will become too cheap, the reply is that every soldier whose fortune it is to serve in a successful war against the enemies of his country has a right, in reason and good policy, to the medal which certifies that fact. The social value of this honorary distinction to the soldier who wears it on his breast is immense, and the country reaps the benefit in the aspirations excited throughout the army, and the recruits who are drawn by an honourable ambition. Assuredly, then, this is not a matter which ought to be overlooked and at a time when medals will be given to the troops who have served in New Zealand and Abyssinia the relative claims of the forces I have above referred to ought to be considered by the home authorities. It is with the view of bringing about this result that I asked the question in the House of Commons and that I address this letter to you. This is one of the things which they do better in France, and we might copy them with advantage.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
I, Pall-mall East, July 30. A. KINNAIRD.

FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLIES.—Our advantages (writes the "Bullionist") on the Danube and in America are undoubtedly at the expense of others; but the Americns and the Russians and the rest have the remedy in their own hands, if they will only use it. Why should they be less informed than we? less able to arrive at the judgments which underlie the transactions of the practical men whose business it is to set in motion foreign grain towards Queenstown and Falmouth? The modern English merchant is relatively a man of cultivated mind and of much reflection. We say, relatively, as regards his forefather, and equally as regards his contemporary merchant in the grain-exporting countries. Along the line of the Danube, where society is unenlightened daily by the penny newspaper, there is wanting that intellectual quickness and breadth of view which the modern Englishman boasts. And as for America there is throughout that country the self-sufficiency, and the self-made-man pride that is intolerable to Americans themselves of the educated and better class. Why, therefore, not punish the Americans and the Danube people for the sin—the remediable sin—of being behind us? Wherein the modern English merchant differs most from his forefather is in the habits of his daily life. The old gentleman lived upstairs, and passed his life between upstairs and downstairs. As a consequence, he trusted to the corn-law and the foreigner, taking thankfully what the first allowed and the latter sent. On the other hand, the young gentleman lives out of town, rides thoughtfully in and out daily—sometimes smoking and is constantly being sharpened by the friction of other minds. As a consequence, he, if in the foreign grain trade, takes the feeding of this portion of the British empire into his own hands.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's Ointment must be well and perseveringly rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,800,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844,
Capital *Our Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares,
of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,925.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11d. ,,
2 do.	...	at 1s 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do.	...	at 1s 10 7/8d. ,,
On demand	...	at 1s 10 13/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s 10 3/4d. ,,
Circular Notes	...	1s. 10½d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order." Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE .....
AGRA	LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do.	4 per cent. per ann.
Do.	12	do.	5
And for	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	1s. 11d. per Rupee
,,	4 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
,,	3 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. ,,
,,	2 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
,,	1 do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,
On demand		.....	1s. 10 5/8d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 10 9/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	4 ,,
3 do.	...	...	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without sight.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on your account, or Coupons of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
The property of an Officer.
A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
Also,
6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
JUST UNPACKED,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins c overed mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.
Also,
A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also a property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.
Also,
A new English-built Dennet with Lamps.
A Do do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with a moveable Hood.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relative to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
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BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.
These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to
M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.
The following can be had loose by weight:—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enocious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the worse, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—
2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 ,, Oatmeal.
30 ,, Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 ,, } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 ,, 6 ,, ,, Soup and Bouilli.
3 ,, 2 ,, ,, Assorted Soups.
6 ,, 2 ,, ,, Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 ,, Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 ,, ,, Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 5 dozens, White Pepper.
1 ,, 12 dozens Mustard.
1 ,, Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 ,, Martell's Brandy.
40 ,, Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
20 Bread Tanks complete.
20 2-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 ,, ,, Rings for Covers.
13 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 ,, Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 ,, Brunswick Green Paint.
4 ,, Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 ,, ,, Pitch.
9 ,, ,, Raw Linseed Oil.
6 ,, ,, Boiled ,, do.
2 ,, ,, Spirits Turpentine.
2 ,, ,, Engine Oil.
2 ,, ,, Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
10 Coils Cordage, 3 to 8 inch.
10 ,, 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 ,, 3 ,, ,,
5 ,, Fine Spunyarn.
5 ,, Assorted Amberline.
5 ,, Marline.
5 ,, Houseline.
80 Bundles, ¼ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R. N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 ,, Navy Boiled ,, ,, 1 to 5.
20 ,, Tarpaulin, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 ,, ,, Roping ,,
Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co, just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.
Green Seal. { Quarts.....Rs. 42 per dozen.
{ Pints in 2 doz. cases ,, 21 ,,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
6 ,, Pints ,, 3 ,,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JAMAICA RUM,
just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HENRY WHITE & CO.'S
Celebrated
LONDON BOTTLED STOUT.
the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Quarts, per dozen.....	6 0	6 8
Pints ,, ...	4 4	4 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 34 0
,, ,, ,,	Pts.	,, 17 0
,, Guinness's Stout in Quarts		,, 5 8
,, ,, ,,		,, 3 8
,, Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints.....		,, 18 0
,, Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in	Qts.	,, 15 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Pts.	,, 8 0
,, Jamaica Rum ,,	Qts.	,, 18 0
,, Ginger Wine ,,	,,	,, 15 0

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.
D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of
SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good...	Rs.	21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine.....	,,	24 ,,
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine...	,,	28 ,,
Vino de Pasto.....	,,	30 ,,

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Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.
CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality; shipped under express agreement.
BRANDIES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1..... Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. ,, 2..... ,, 25 ,,
These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of